Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1861. NUMBER 269.

of higher jurisdiction, and less contracted optical range, where we believe Chicago has some influence, and where we know all communities can obtain justice. No less than *four thousand seven hundred men* have been raised in this city, drilled, and tendered to the Government. Of this number *two hundred and fifty-two* have run the gauntlet at Springfield so far as to get into the service of the United States in regimental order. A like proportion, on the basis of the last census, would give the whole State only 8,760 men in the United States army, instead of twelve full regiments, or a minimum of 10,080 troops. In this reckoning we do not include the *thirty-day* soldiers. We have a very generous allotment in this line of the service.

We have suppressed the complaints which these ungenerous acts have elicited until they can be suppressed no longer—until the commonest principles of fair dealing demand that they be suppressed no longer. We have explained the discrepencies which exist in every possible way to shield those upon whom the blame seemed to rest. We shall do so no longer. If the magnates of Springfield and Quincy want all the offices they can take them without asking anybody in this latitude. But it does not lie in their boots to snub the volunteers of Chicago with impunity.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the total receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, provisions, &c., during the past week:—

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	21,915	20,965
Wheat, bu	282,000	329,520
Corn, bu	6,000	2,000
Oats, bu	21,800	23,500
Rye, bu	2,000	97,739
Barley, bu	3,000	
Seeds, lbs	1,770	74,400
Pork, bbls		1,000
Cut Meats, lbs	22,350	215,000
Lard, lbs	12,000	121,000
Tallow, lbs	24,000	24,000
Live Hogs, no	2,500	1,320
Dressed Hogs, no	1,000	
Beef Cattle, no	2,500	1,450

The following table shows the total receipts of produce in this city since the 1st of January last, compared with the receipts during the corresponding periods in 1859 and 1860:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	426,138	171,295	125,219
Wheat, bu	2,066,600	1,312,200	981,963
Corn, bu	1,000,000	2,150,000	1,300,000
Oats, bu	399,662	442,600	191,000
Rye, bu	118,200	64,650	18,075
Barley, bu	7,000	4,500	2,000
Seeds, lbs	4,240,000	3,500,000	1,944,451
Pork, bbls	20,916	15,207	10,667
Cut Meats, lbs	7,000,000	4,500,000	2,000,000
Lard, lbs	3,937,577	3,912,095	1,604,132
Tallow, lbs	200,725	74,071	185,000
Live Hogs, no	117,200	54,607	31,740
Dressed Hogs, no	144,113	48,300	26,855
Beef Cattle, no	40,000	22,000	2,216

The following table shows the amount of Flour and grain in store in this city on the 20th inst., compared with the statements of three previous weeks:

	May 20.	May 13.	May 6.	April 29.
Flour, bbls	82,000	84,000	87,000	75,000
Wheat, bu	520,000	504,000	1,062,815	1,415,000
Corn, bu	1,262,604	1,132,922	1,076,922	2,064,000
Oats, bu	305,805	292,000	275,000	210,000

Business during the past week has suffered very severely on account of the currency excitement; and although our receipts are fair, compared with those of the week previous, yet they are much below what they ought to be at this season, and what they would probably be had we a sound currency to send into the interior of this State, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

THE WOMEN OF THE NORTH-WEST.

What they can do in the War.

When the war invaded the "dull, plodding times of peace," in which the present generation had waxed prosperous and thrifty, the gentler sex, with a noble ness and self-devotion characteristic of true womanhood, were foremost in their response to its demands. They gave all they had to give, even fortunes, besides with their own gentle hands, to healing on the countenance of the sufferer; and what was more, with their own sacrifices and devotion to their country, kindling high and noble zeal in the breasts of those they sent forth.

But women asked for a larger share of the labor than this, and grieved that they were could do so little, though in an hour on such duties and services as above noted he deemed slight. They sought out the opportunities for more, and when the History of the War is written, it will lack many of its most distinctive, and interesting features if it fail to narrate what the women here already accomplished in many localities. Everywhere they have answered generously to the appeal, in many instances they have done notable service. This in our own city in the equipment of our troops, and the outside of camp and hospital. The Lint and Bandage Association had its limbs, long since reached, and there seems no occasion for further outlay of industry in that direction. To say nothing of Manufactured Lint, enough has been produced and sent in of the domestic article to glut the Hospitals and supply every possible and prospective demand be these what they may. It will be well for the Ladies to remember this, for a period more Lint and Bandages can be wasted before twelve months, or even thrice that time.

Let not this cause any disappointment to any of our lady readers. Enough remains to be done, and will continue a duty and obligation while our troops are in the field. As the unavoidable and necessary consequence of so sudden a revolution from a peace to a war footing, there are a multitude of details that will be overlooked by, or crowded out of the attention of those in charge, even if the proper Departments see that the great essentials in Camp and Hospital are not wanting. Much will devolve upon private individuals which if left undone will be to the loss and consequent suffering of our brave Volunteers. In all such enterprises, system is indispensable, and large organizations intelligently constituted and ordered will answer far better the ends to be attained than separate individual effort, however earnest and general. In the City of New York a "Central Relief Association" has been formed for a combination of efforts and results. The venerable and widely esteemed Valentine Mott, M. D., is Chairman, and Rev. Dr. Bellows, Vice Chairman. The Board of Management bears the names of residents of that city of prominence, both socially and in works of benevolence. This Society has prepared a Circular setting forth it aims, and giving the following,

LIST OF SHIPPING AND PRINT ARTICLES FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

1. Bandages (without selvages, and shrunk)—Assortment and proportionate numbers of each, by Chief Surgeon:
   1 dozen, 1 inch wide, 1 yard long.
   1 dozen, 2 inches wide, 2 yards long.
   1 dozen, 3 inches wide, 3 yards long.
   1 dozen, 4 inches wide, 4 yards long.
   1 dozen, 5 inches wide, 5 yards long.
   1 dozen, 6 inches wide, 6 yards long.
2. Lint—Scraped and rarefied in equal proportions, packed in boxes of uniform size.
3. Cotton Batting and Cotton Wadding; Sheeting and Cotton Cloth, without selvage or seams, for compresses.
4. Old Flannels, in the piece.
5. Rubber Cushions for Spines; pieces 18 inches square.
6. Rubber Bags for Injections, Stoppers and Screws; Syringes, assorted in sizes; Linen Tubes, for compresses.
7. Rubber Sheeting, Oil-cloth Mats; Pencils, Gilt Paper, Pocket-books, Memorandum Books, Cards, Pocket Combs, to be given to the Sick.
8. Cotton Sheeting, 4 feet wide and 3 yards long.
9. Cotton Shirts, 4 feet wide and 3 yards long.
10. Flannel Shirts, 4 feet wide and 3 feet long.
11. Flannel Socks, of Gloves, in pairs, with and without fingers.
12. Drawing Covers of double thickness of flannel, 4 feet wide and 3 feet long.
13. Pillow Sheets, 4 feet wide and 6 feet long.
14. Flannel Socks, of Gloves, in pairs, with and without fingers.
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THE WAR.

Important from Washington.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

From Springfield.

Important to the Soldiers.

FROM CAIRO.

THE REBELS AND THE WHEELING TROOPS.

MORE PRIZES CAPTURED.

NORTH CAROLINA OUT.

Important from Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 21.

It has been officially given out that the Government is determined to adopt stringent measures of retaliation against any foreign power that will give direct or indirect aid or comfort to Southern rebels.

The President and all the members of the Cabinet being convinced of the cut and unanimous co operation of twenty millions of people, ready to make any sacrifices of life and property for the preservation of our nationality, are animated with a firm and fearless resolution to vindicate the supremacy of federal laws against rebellion at home, and all foreign intermeddling, however backed up by physical force. But although a vigorous and defiant course is fully decided upon to suit any emergency, the Government does not apprehend that any foreign power will in any way recognize or tolerate any exercise of prerogatives of sovereignty by the rebellious States. The governments of Austria, Prussia and Russia have already expressed, through their representatives here, sympathy with the North and indisposition to recognize the Southern Confederacy; and as to England and France, the Secretary of State is confident that, no matter what the English Minister's confessions will be, the sympathy of the English Parliament and people will be with the loyal States. The Mexican Government has been informed ere this by Minister Corwin, that it is the intention of the Government of the United States to carry out the Monroe doctrine to the letter and proceed the elder Republic against aggression from any foreign quarter.

Twenty-eight vessels have already been captured by the blockading fleet at various points, according to advices at the Navy Department.

Washington is still full of prominent men from all parts of the country, offering men, ships and money to the Government. Immense quantities of ammunition and provisions continue to arrive here. Two thousand more troops have arrived since last night.

Col. Vosburgh's remains were escorted to the depot with imposing military display.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Dr. Leib has been appointed Quartermaster in the regular army with the rank of Captain.

Interesting from Cairo.

[Special Dispatch of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 21, 1861.

Capt. John Rogers, U. S. Navy, has arrived here under orders from Government, which though as yet not divulged, are supposed to be to take command of the fleet of gun-boats offered by Messrs. Stanger & Prindiville, of Chicago, and soon expected here. It is hinted moreover, that he will provided some means of conveyance of the troops down the river.

Government, failing to agree upon terms of purchase, has taken the chartering of Acter & Harrell, and will pay demurrage and release. The work of demolition commenced this afternoon, and the building will be wholly removed at once. On its site the proposed fortification will be erected.

An invoice of heavy-fired guns, shipped from Pittsburgh, has been received at headquarters, and the guns will be here in a few days. Besides these there are three thirty-four pounders, two hundred and sixty balls, with all other appurtenances.

The country back of Cairo was reconnoitered by engineers and scouting parties 15 day, as far as Villa Ridge, where Col. Wallace's command are stationed. It was found less swampy than expected, and its topographical features were duly noted for future use.

S.

The Six Illinois Regiments for Three Years' Service.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 21, 1861.

The Governor to-day made the following selections of six out of the ten regiments to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States for three years:

The 1st Congressional District regiment at Freeport, Col. Thomas J. Turner; the 3d Congressional District, regiment at Dixon, Col. John B. Wyman, now Assistant Adjutant General; the 4th Congressional District regiment, Col. Leonard F. Ross, at Peoria; the 5th Congressional District regiment, Col. Isaac C. Pugh, at Quincy; the 6th Congressional District regiment, Col. Michael K. Lawler, at Anna. It is understood these six regiments will be ordered to rendezvous at two points, (three at each) next week, and the probabilities are that Decatur and Springfield will be selected as those points. These stations for rendezvous have been selected solely with reference to the facility of moving the troops at an hour's notice West or South. Captain Pope and Pitcher of the U. S. army are here arranging the preliminaries for mustering these troops into the service of the U. S. Well informed men generally entertain the suspicion that there will be no movement of troops from or upon Cairo for some months to come. I hear flattering testimony given to the energy and zeal with which Col. Palmer of the 6th enters upon the discharge of the duties of his responsible position.

Charles Morse, Esq., of New York, together with James Robb, Esq., and other gentlemen of Chicago, connected with the Railroad interests, are in town to-day.

The Journal of to-day says the command at Cairo will be offered first to Col. John A. McClernand, who was compelled to decline on account of the sickness of his wife.

From Springfield.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 21.

I understand it has been definitely agreed upon by the Commander-in-Chief this evening, that the six regiments to be mustered into the United States service, will rendezvous at three points, viz: Decatur, Springfield, and Jacksonville—two regiments at each point.

The Tribune begs to call the attention of Captains of companies composing the six regiments of three months volunteers, to the necessity of making an early return of their muster rolls to the Adjutant General's office, and one copy to the mustering officer, Capt. John Pope, Springfield. If these shall be returned in season, the men cannot get their pay, as they must be only evidence of service on which said warrants or pensions will be issued. A muster roll returned, is at once a title deed to pay, twenty and pensions, and a memorial of the patriotism of the volunteer. The Adjutant General's office is the basis of these operations, in which those who are guilty in this particular,

S.

From the Seat of War.

[Post's Special.]

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A force of 1,000 men left this city yesterday precisely for Grafton, Va., to assist in the passage of Federal troops from Wheeling.

[Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The Governor of Delaware has appointed Henry Dupont Major General of that State. He is a graduate of West Point, has seen service, and is the celebrated manufacturer of gun powder.

The *Commercial* learns from an authentic source that the next session of Congress will be short, and the business will be compactly arranged and presented. According to present appearances, almost perfect unanimity will prevail. An impression will be given to the loyal sentiment, and every thing done that can be to bring the contest to a speedy termination.

Information just received leads to the firm belief that England and France will concur with our Government in steps taken to restsert its authority. This is also the case with all the diplomatic representatives in Washington. A cordial understanding exists with them all. It will be found that Lord Lyons will fully sustain the views expressed in the instructions to Mr. Adams.

[N. Y. Herald Despatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 20.—There was a fight at NEWPORT NEWS, between two U. S. vessels and a rebel battery it being the eighth and last work now in rebel hands defending approaches to Norfolk, and is regarded as an important work against blockading James River, where there are now lying twenty prizes laden with tobacco. The steamer Star commenced on Saturday noon shelling the works. Soon after she was aided by the Freeborn, driving out the rebels. She then proceeded to Washington with the despatches of Com. Stringham. She captured two small vessels on Sunday near Cedar Point, one of them having 50 men on board for the rebel army.

The Post Master General has issued an order to cut off all the steamship mails on the coast, also all mails on the river steamers plying to seceded States.

[N. Y. Tribune Washington Correspondence.]

Yesterday, by a bold stroke, the Government obtained possession of most invaluable documentary evidence against the sympathizers with treason in the North. At a given hour the officers of the law visited every considerable telegraph office in the Free States, seizing the manuscripts of despatches for a year. The Government can now trace the secret operations of the rebels and their aiders and abettors, and henceforth hold the Northern enemies of the Republic at its mercy.

It is understood that Gen. Butler has orders to proceed at once to active movements into Virginia, and will directly remove the obstructions in Norfolk Harbor.

Gen. Butler has met with a loss. He had made for his study accurate military maps of Virginia. These having been fastened at Washington, were on their way to the Governor, when they were seized by order of the War Department.

The adjourned meeting of the Wheeling Convention of the 4th of June will be attended by delegates from counties east of the mountains, and the Convention will be urged to take measures to counteract the usurpations of Virginia usurpations of power, and the actors rebels and traitors. Instead of dividing the State, the policy will be proposed of forming a Provisional Government for the whole State, and an election will be proposed of a Governor and State officers.

Four Regiments will be accepted from Michigan instead of three, on account of the favorable impression made by the one now here.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

HARPER'S FERRY, via FREDERICK, May 19.—Two thousand Mississippians arrived here today. Two regiments arrived from Alabama yesterday. They are a hard lot. The small pox has broken out among the troops here. A company of cavalry left Harper's Ferry for Martinsburg, to prevent Union men from voting on the 23d, as there is a strong Unionmajority.

The Home Guards of Frederick City have mustered a man who was seizing fire to a large dam yard.

The city is guarded by Union men, and all treasonable acts are watched. The Union men of the district will nominate an unconditional Union candidate for Congress next saturday.

[Special to the Herald.]

A reliable Union man living in Maryland says he was at Harper's Ferry on Friday night. He saw sixteen Indians in one squad, but did not see more. He says small pox is known to be among the rebel troops. Gen. Johnston is unknown. He believes the troops are being scattered over Berkeley, Jefferson, Loudon, Frederick and Clark counties to carry them for Secession at the coming election. The legitimate voters of those counties are hardly for Union.

Passengers this afternoon from Hagerstown, say 1,000 more secession troops are expected at Williamsport to-night. They were sent over the river for boards to construct tents, indicating the purpose of forming a regular encampment.

[N. Y. Times Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Post Office Department has discontinued the steamboat mail on the Mississippi river, all the way from St. Louis down. The only steamboat mail now left, Mobile via Lake Pontchartrain, the steamship mail from New Orleans via Opelousheets, Key West and Tampa Bay, to Key West; also all the steamship mails from New Orleans to the seaports in Texas, at Sabine City, Galveston, Indianola and Brazos Santiago.

ANNAPOLIS, May 21.—The time for the reception of proposals for the remainder of the U. S. Stock amounting to nearly $7,000,000 under the act of February, has been extended to Saturday. The offers, regarded as the most advantageous to the U. S. will be accepted.

Ex-Governor Hicks has resigned and is elected as a General in the Confederate service, has commenced raising a brigade in Virginia.

A despatch dated Portsmouth, Va., from a Southern source, says owing to firing into the hospital at Sewall's point, lively times are expected, and perhaps troops will be marched to the aid from Norfolk.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

HARRISBURGH, Md., May 20.—Reports are to the effect that great dissatisfaction exist among the troops at Harper's Ferry on account of the existence of several factions. One favors the annexation of Virginia to the Southern Confederate States; one the unconditional separate Independence of Virginia; a third the unconditional Union. Soldiers of both the last two classes, refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States.

The people of Sharpstone village, thirteen miles southeast of the road to Harper's Ferry, swear that no more soldiers for the Confederate army should pass through their places.

New York Seventh.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—The New York Second Regiment passed through this city to-day. They were well received and cheered in parts of the city.

Hon. Chauncey Shaffer made a speech to the New York 7th Regiment to-day, and invoked them by no means to return home before the close of the war. It is understood that they will be guided in this matter by Gen. Scott, and are willing to remain if there is a prospect of a speedy opening of the campaign.

A Big Prize Captured.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The Gen. Parkhill, from Liverpool, for Charleston, has arrived in charge of the Niagara, from Charleston. She was spoken off Cape Romaine, on the 19th, and ordered off. The next day she was captured in attempting to run the blockade. The prize ship is 600 tons, with a general cargo, a large portion being salt. It is suspected that arms and munitions of war are concealed under the salt. She was commanded by Captain Forbes, her own captain being murdered on the outward voyage by some of the crew. She had two secession flags flying.

A Mistake.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The special dispatch published in a New York paper of the 18th, announcing that the Bank of the Ohio Valley had been thrown out on the day by the Clearing-House bankers, is incorrect. The bank has no circulation, and the error probably grew out of the circumstance that this Bank, and the Merchants' Bank, put Kentucky money upon the day in question.

Another Bank Failure in Albany.

ALBANY, May 21.—The Bank of the Interior, a new institution, having been in existence only a few years, and doing business almost wholly with Canada, suspended at the close of banking hours, to-day. Its circulation is fully secured by State stocks and its few depositors are fully secured. The suspension of this Bank will not affect banking interests here.]

Steamboat Explosion and Terrible Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Private dispatches from Helena, Ark., announce the explosion of the steamer Kentucky yesterday and loss of 20 lives, including both clerks; but no particulars. The Kentucky was a Memphis and Vicksburg mail packet, valued at $20,000.

A Southern Blockade.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Private dispatches also announce that the Southern Confederacy has established a blockade at Memphis, prohibiting the passage of all up and down bound boats.

From California.

FORT KEARNEY, May 21.—The Pony Express from San Francisco 11th, arrived to-day. Dates from California and Oregon to the 1st inst. The Union news received at San Francisco on the 11th was of immense effect.

Later. Seceded Seven.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Surgeon Finley will be appointed to upon head of the Army in a few days.

It is a mistake, denial of the reports as to Lieut. General Scott's ill health, as he is well, and is at his post of duty at his office. He is not to a late hour every night.

Maryland Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, May 21.—Gen. Ellis was elected Secretary of the Convention to-day. Mr. Montgomery, of Frederick County, was elected President of the Convention.

Seizure of Telegraphic Despatches.

TRENTON, N. J., May 21.—The U. S. Marshal, by order of the President, has this morning seized all the telegraphic dispatches in the offices at Newark, Princeton and Trenton, manufacturing back several years. They are now in the possession of the U. S. District Attorney.

Know Nothing About the Blockade.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Captain Forbes of the prize vessel, denies knowing anything about the blockade, and that the secession Flag found on board, belonged to the former Captain.

For Protection.

BOSTON, May 20.—It is reported that the U. S brig Bainbridge will proceed direct to Aspinwall and act as convoy to the California steamers as far as the Gulf, and protect them from privateers.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The sloop Lima, with 120 kegs of powder on board, was seized in the North River to day.

The Edinburg from Liverpool 8th via Queenstown 9th, arrived this P. M. News anticipated.

Good Movement.

BOSTON, May 21.—A resolution amending the Constitution and allowing naturalized foreigners the right of suffrage after one year's residence in the State passed both Houses.

Funeral of Col. Vosburgh.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The President and Cabinet and others attended the funeral of Col. Vosburgh.

Russell.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*, arrived this morning.

Maj. Hadley's Visit to Cairo.

A few days since, Maj. E. W. Hadley, of this city, visited Cairo as a special messenger, largely freighted with substantial tokens of remembrance on the part of our citizens for the troops there stationed. The following is from him since his return:

CHICAGO, May 21, 1861.

Editors Tribune:

DEAR SIRS.—In my late visit as special messenger, with private supplies and stores for the hospital and for Camp Smith, I waited and thoroughly examined the arrangements for the medical treatment of all the sick, with especial attention, to be most complete and efficient. I visited the sick ward on Sunday afternoon I found it a place, where each of the soldiers by the hand, and asked him if his wants and comforts were attended to, and here they found the strongest evidence that it was invariably to the contrary, but to the reverse terms, as "badly for Dr. Sims," and "Dr. Sims has come to take care of us sick boys." Everything was in their sole opposite of clean and comfortable.

The concerted combined report of the numher of deaths, from the 1st of April to the present, Dr. Haven, ex-aide for Hasle. The results here noted are certainly very satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

E. W. HADLEY.

Maj. 6th Reg. Ill. State Militia.

ABSTRACT of cases treated in General Hospital, Camp Defiance, Cairo, from April 21 to May 18, inclusive:

Diarrhoea 428 Dysentary 128, Billious Fever 91, Billious Remittent 70, Typhoid Fever 14, Gunshot wounds 2 (accidental), Rheumatism, 2, Pneumonia 9, Pleuro-Pneumonia 11, Miscellaneous cases 161.

Total Number of cases treated	772
Recovered	636
Remaining in Hospital	36
Deaths	100

NATIVITIES.

American	324
Germans	170
Irish	82
Total	776

THOS. LINN, Brigade Surgeon.

(An citizen of Cairo was brought into the Hospital on Saturday last, accidentally discharged of a musket in the hands of a soldier.)

CAMP DEFIANCE, May 19, 1861.

TO ALL OF WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME: The Light Artillery take this method of informing their friends that every package, parcel and letter sent to Fort Sumter, in charge of Mr. Keith on the 17th, was received on the 18th, and was acknowledged by the parties to whom addressed.

JAMES SAXTON, Commandant.

A Problem in Currency.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Will some member of the select committee which patched up the new currency list for the Board of Trade me ting on Monday evening, please furnish us an answer to the following problem: When a falling body has descended within ten inches of the earth's surface, what are the chances of its being arrested and held at that point by means of wind? Don't all speak at once.

JAQUES.

The July Interest on Missouri Banks.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Tuesday.]

A SUGGESTION TO THE BANKS.—We would suggest to the Missouri banks to call meetings of their stockholders at as soon as practicable, to consider the action they will take in regard to the payment of the July interest on the State debt. The $500 000 accured to the State by the banks to meet this interest, is now menaced with a misappropriation; and if the stockholders are brought together before the villainy is consummated, we have no doubt the credit of the State may be saved. The people and conscript authorities of Eastern and Western shareholders will do it. While upon this subject, we would believe, that the General Government will hold sufficient sum to the military fund for arming this State, or treason, and punish accordingly." We would also suggest that the banks call in any funds or notions not to be caught by the new dodge of the Governor—taking these institutions to advance to arm the rebels with which they are threatened. This done, and the Governor will undoubtedly have users at command, upon which a considerable amount of money may be realized, to carry out his nefarious designs. The only safety for the banks, or the people, is to decline having anything to do with the Governor, and to refuse to honor any treasonable action of the late extra session. That legislation is a base fraud, and a nullity. It was passed, passed, and sanctioned by as dirty a gang and as blushing a pack of traitors as ever sat in council. To treat them as with anything but scorn and contempt, is to be guilty of fatality with them in their traitrous designs to overthrow the government of the United States.

Every principle of the Constitution of the United States and the State of Missouri is violated by that hideously despotic military bill, and any act to give it force is treason. The people have their election to invest their money in the military fund, pay a tax under the law, but the moral feeling of the community, will forbid any British subject to engage in the conflict.

Seizure of Arms.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Two Philadelphia Companies seized a large quantity of arms stored in Locust Point, consisting of about 1,500 muskets in boxes, marked "Virginia muskets;" also 4,000 pikes. The whole were taken to Fort McHenry. The arms had been in the custody of the city authorities.

The Union men of the Third District nominated C. L. Leary for Congress.

Seizure of Telegraphic Despatches.

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Editors Tribune:

DEAR SIRS.—In my late visit as special messenger, with private supplies and stores for the hospital and for Camp Smith, I waited and thoroughly examined the arrangements for the medical treatment of all the sick, with especial attention, to be most complete and efficient. I visited the sick ward on Sunday afternoon I found it a place, where each of the soldiers by the hand, and asked him if his wants and comforts were attended to, and here they found the strongest evidence that it was invariably to the contrary, but to the reverse terms, as "badly for Dr. Sims," and "Dr. Sims has come to take care of us sick boys." Everything was in their sole opposite of clean and comfortable.

The concerted combined report of the number of deaths, from the 1st of April to the present, Dr. Haven, ex-aide for Hasle. The results here noted are certainly very satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

E. W. HADLEY.

Maj. 6th Reg. Ill. State Militia.

ABSTRACT of cases treated in General Hospital, Camp Defiance, Cairo, from April 21 to May 18, inclusive:

Diarrhoea 428 Dysentary 128, Billious Fever 91, Billious Remittent 70, Typhoid Fever 14, Gunshot wounds 2 (accidental), Rheumatism, 2, Pneumonia 9, Pleuro-Pneumonia 11, Miscellaneous cases 161.

Total Number of cases treated	772
Recovered	636
Remaining in Hospital	36
Deaths	100

NATIVITIES.

American	324
Germans	170
Irish	82
Total	776

THOS. LINN, Brigade Surgeon.

(An citizen of Cairo was brought into the Hospital on Saturday last, accidentally discharged of a musket in the hands of a soldier.)

CAMP DEFIANCE, May 19, 1861.

TO ALL OF WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME: The Light Artillery take this method of informing their friends that every package, parcel and letter sent to Fort Sumter, in charge of Mr. Keith on the 17th, was received on the 18th, and was acknowledged by the parties to whom addressed.

JAMES SAXTON, Commandant.

A Problem in Currency.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Will some member of the select committee which patched up the new currency list for the Board of Trade me ting on Monday evening, please furnish us an answer to the following problem: When a falling body has descended within ten inches of the earth's surface, what are the chances of its being arrested and held at that point by means of wind? Don't all speak at once.

JAQUES.

The July Interest on Missouri Banks.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Tuesday.]

A SUGGESTION TO THE BANKS.—We would suggest to the Missouri banks to call meetings of their stockholders at as soon as practicable, to consider the action they will take in regard to the payment of the July interest on the State debt. The $500 000 accured to the State by the banks to meet this interest, is now menaced with a misappropriation; and if the stockholders are brought together before the villainy is consummated, we have no doubt the credit of the State may be saved. The people and conscript authorities of Eastern and Western shareholders will do it. While upon this subject, we would believe, that the General Government will hold sufficient sum to the military fund for arming this State, or treason, and punish accordingly." We would also suggest that the banks call in any funds or notions not to be caught by the new dodge of the Governor—taking these institutions to advance to arm the rebels with which they are threatened. This done, and the Governor will undoubtedly have users at command, upon which a considerable amount of money may be realized, to carry out his nefarious designs. The only safety for the banks, or the people, is to decline having anything to do with the Governor, and to refuse to honor any treasonable action of the late extra session. That legislation is a base fraud, and a nullity. It was passed, passed, and sanctioned by as dirty a gang and as blushing a pack of traitors as ever sat in council. To treat them as with anything but scorn and contempt, is to be guilty of fatality with them in their traitrous designs to overthrow the government of the United States.

Every principle of the Constitution of the United States and the State of Missouri is violated by that hideously despotic military bill, and any act to give it force is treason. The people have their election to invest their money in the military fund, pay a tax under the law, but the moral feeling of the community, will forbid any British subject to engage in the conflict.

Seizure of Arms.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Two Philadelphia Companies seized a large quantity of arms stored in Locust Point, consisting of about 1,500 muskets in boxes, marked "Virginia muskets;" also 4,000 pikes. The whole were taken to Fort McHenry. The arms had been in the custody of the city authorities.

The Union men of the Third District nominated C. L. Leary for Congress.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A young man wishes ... TO RENT—A good house, with ... FOR SALE OR RENT—A Dr ... AGENTS WANTED.—A Safe ... FOR SALE.—"Stump-Tail" Currency ... WANTED—A situation by a ... TO RENT—A Cottage House and ... BOARDING.—Two suits of ... BOOK-KEEPER.—Situation ... LOST—On the North Side, a Boy, ... ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. ... PURE TABLE OIL.— ... KEDZIE, ALEXANDER & CO., ... OLD SACHEM BITTERS ... NEWS AGENTS AND BOOK ... A NATIONAL HYMN. ... PROPOSALS FOR ARMS. ... TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ...

New Advertisements.

CHANGE TICKETS. ... 5, 10 & 25 Cent CHANGE TICKETS, ... ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY, ... THE UNION FOREVER.— NEW STYLES OF UNION GOODS Every Day. ... WHY YOU WANT A GOOD LAMPS AND GOOD KEROSENE OIL, Go to Noble's LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, ... T. B. CARTER ... SKIRTS ... ILLINOIS MONEY ... PROCLAMATION!! ... S. C. DOWNS & CO., Dry Goods! ... SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE ... SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, ... ELLIPTIC HOOK. ... STEAM WEEKLY ... NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, ... STEAMSHIP COMPANY, ... HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S ... Improved Piano Fortes. ... TWENTY FIRST PREMIUMS ... GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, ... A. G. DOWNS & CO., Dry Goods! SUMMER TRADE. ... FRENCH MUSLINS, ... NOW READY—Haines Revised Township Organization Law, ... STEWART'S COOKING STOVE ... BRYAN HALL.—Dark Brown ... NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE ... BOOTS AND SHOES. ... McVICKER'S THEATRE. ... RE-OPEN On Thursday Evening, May 23d, ... NIAGARA FALLS ... NEW MOVING DIORAMA OF THE LATE Civil War in Syria, or the Panorama of Palestine. ... BOMBARDMENT OF FT. SUMTER, ... DESIRABLE DRY GOODS, &c., ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. ... FURNITURE SALE ... DRY GOODS SALE ... IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. ... Do not Sacrifice your DISCREDITED MONEY. ... BONDS ... Illinois & Wisconsin CURRENCY ... THE FULL VALUE OF THE SECURITIES ... GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, ... A. G. DOWNS & CO., Dry Goods! ... SUMMER TRADE. ... FRENCH MUSLINS, ... NOW READY—Haines Revised Township Organization Law, ... STEWART'S COOKING STOVE ... BRYAN HALL.—Dark Brown ... NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE ... BOOTS AND SHOES. ... McVICKER'S THEATRE. ... RE-OPEN On Thursday Evening, May 23d, ... NIAGARA FALLS ... NEW MOVING DIORAMA OF THE LATE Civil War in Syria, or the Panorama of Palestine. ... BOMBARDMENT OF FT. SUMTER, ... DESIRABLE DRY GOODS, &c., ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. ... FURNITURE SALE ... DRY GOODS SALE ...

Chicago Tribune
VOLUME XI. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1861. NUMBER 1,
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

CHAPTER OF ILLINOIS HISTORY.

Banking and Bank Notes in 1861.

Chicago Stock Exchange.

Chicago Cotton Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Provision Market.

Chicago Lumber Market.

Chicago Real Estate Market.

Chicago Coal Trade.

Chicago Wool Market.

Chicago Leather Market.

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

Chicago Boot and Shoe Trade.

Chicago Hardware Trade.

Chicago Iron Trade.

Chicago Grocery Trade.

Chicago Drug Trade.

Chicago Commercial Agencies.

Chicago Insurance Companies.

Chicago Railroads.

Chicago Navigation.

Chicago Hotels.

Chicago Theatres.

Chicago Churches.

Chicago Schools.

Chicago Societies.

Chicago Miscellaneous.

Chicago Directory.

Chicago Business Cards.

Chicago Boarding Houses.

Chicago Lawyers.

Chicago Physicians.

Chicago Dentists.

Chicago Auctioneers.

Chicago Book Binders.

Chicago Printers.

Chicago Stationers.

Chicago Banks.

Chicago Barbers.

Chicago Tailors.

Chicago Ship Chandlers.

Chicago Sail Makers.

Chicago Ship Carpenters.

Chicago Navy Agents.

Chicago Custom House.

Chicago Post Office.

Chicago Courts.

Chicago Jails.

Chicago Prisons.

Chicago Hospitals.

Chicago Asylums.

Chicago Orphan Asylums.

Chicago Homes for the Friendless.

Chicago Old Ladies' Homes.

Chicago Young Men's Christian Associations.

Chicago Young Ladies' Christian Associations.

Chicago Temperance Societies.

Chicago Masonic Lodges.

Chicago Odd Fellows' Lodges.

Chicago Knights of Pythias Lodges.

Chicago Knights Templar Commanderies.

Chicago Royal Arch Chapters.

Chicago Encampments of Odd Fellows.

Chicago Grand Lodges.

Chicago Grand Encampments.

Chicago Grand Chapters.

Chicago Grand Commanderies.

Chicago Grand Councils.

Chicago Grand Lodges of Odd Fellows.

Chicago Grand Encampments of Odd Fellows.

Chicago Grand Lodges of Knights of Pythias.

Chicago Grand Commanderies of Knights Templar.

Chicago Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons.

Chicago Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters.

Chicago Grand Lodges of Masons.

Chicago Grand Encampments of Masons.

Chicago Grand Chapters of Masons.

Chicago Grand Commanderies of Masons.

Chicago Grand Councils of Masons

CEPHALIC
CURE
HEADACHE
CURE
NERVOUS HEADACHE
CURE
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH

Money and Exchange.

WRIGHT & THOMAS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, GOLD, SILVER, &C.,
MONEY TO LOAN
On Collateral Security,
On Real Estate,
On Good Mercantile Paper, Within States,
MONEY LOANED
On Diamonds and Watches,
FOR MONEY TO LOAN
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
HENRY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co. and Notary Public,
No. 4 — Lasalle Street — No. 4

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style and firm of Carter & Shaw, in this city and Milwaukee, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills and accounts due the late firm will be settled by J. T. Carter, who alone is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.
Chicago, March 1st, 1861.
J. T. CARTER.
H. SHAW.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between HIRAM SCOTT and ALBERTUS PAGE, doing business in this city, is dissolved on the 20th day of February last.
Chicago, March 20, 1861.
HIRAM SCOTT.
ALBERTUS PAGE.

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO.,
Having more than doubled our last year's stock of 160 and priority increase positions for following it, are now prepared to offer WATCHES AND JEWELRY at
and still for
No. 7 Matteson Temple.

Business Cards.

DR. J. W. BROOKS, from the vicinity of Cincinnati, respectfully offers his professional services to the people of Chicago. Residence and Office
NO. 16 ADAMS STREET,
Between Michigan and Wabash avenues.

DOCTOR W. HAY,
OFFICE NO. 86 SOUTH CLARK ST.
Office Hours:—9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

DISEASES OF HORSES, OXEN AND DOGS.
GEORGE SCULLY,
Veterinary Surgeon, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, (Surgeon & Co.)
Office and Infirmary, 52 State street, next door to Public Library.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
113 — Dearborn Street — 113

Insurance.

T. P. PHILLIPS, Agent,
84 S. Clark street, Chicago, Illinois
Howard Insurance Company,
New York.—Chartered, 1825.
Capital, $250,000 Surplus, $125,000.

JAMES WADSWORTH,
CHICAGO.....ILLINOIS.
AGENT FOR
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company,
HARTFORD.
Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co.,
FUTTERER.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
PROVIDENCE.
Roger Williams Fire Insurance Company,
PROVIDENCE.
Irving Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.
Washington Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
New York, January 8th, 1861.
The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1860:
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860.....$4,602,722.77
Premiums received on Policies not marked off on 1st January, 1860.....1,547,171.2
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....$6,149,893.99
No Policies have been issued upon Time Risks, but upon Five Risks discontinued with Marine Risks.
Premiums received on same for January.....$1,041,146.49
Losses paid during the same period.....$2,013,644.77
Return of Premiums and Ex.....$1,000,000.00
Dividend of Profits.....$1,000,000.00
The Company have also Reinsured with other Companies on account of New York Risks.....$1,000,000.00
City, State and other Stocks.....$1,000,000.00
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages.....$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages (first Liens upon city Real Estate).....$1,000,000.00
Notes, Bills Receivable and other Assets.....$1,000,000.00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....$1,000,000.00
Cash in Bank.....$1,000,000.00
SIX PER CENT. Interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.
And a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1854 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.
A dividend of THIRTY FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of April next.
The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1853, to the first of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$4,000,000.00
Additional profits from 1st January, 1854, to 1st January, 1861.....1,000,000.00
Total profits for Six years.....$5,000,000.00
The certificates previous to 1854 have been redeemed by cash.....1,000,000.00
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1861.....$4,197,000.00
By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
[Trustees' names]

Oil Stocks.

NEW BEDFORD OIL WORKS.
MASON'S SPERM OIL,
FOR MACHINERY.
Also, a very superior
TANNERY AND HARNESS OIL.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,
SHIP CHANDLER
And Dealer in Canvas, Cordage, Anchors, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.
SAILS,
AWNINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c.
No. 2 West Water, near Lake street, Chicago.
GEO. F. FOSTER.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
Ship Chandlers,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE
No. 6 South Water St., (cor. Wells.)

Money and Exchange.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
GOLD, SILVER, &C.,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
J. F. CARVER & CO.,
No. 1 South Clark Street.
A general Banking business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
OF
SAWYER, STYMUS & CO.,
Corner Clark and Lake Streets,
Chicago, Illinois.

W. L. TINKHAM & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS
In Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Sterling Exchange,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $500,000.
Transacts a general Banking and Insurance business.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY,
Blank Books, Printing,
AND
RULING,
PERDUE & SMALL,
STATIONERS,
No. 125 Lake Street, Chicago.

PERDUE & SMALL,
Blank Book Manufacturers
AND BOOK BINDERS.
No. 125 Lake Street, Chicago.

PERDUE & SMALL,
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,
No. 125 Lake Street.

BRADLEY & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
No. 11 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

INGERSOLL, BRO. & CO.,
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets,
Chicago, Illinois.

CUTTING, WHITNEY & CO.,
Printers, Stationers & Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 100 Lake street, Chicago.

SPALDING & NORTON,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets,
Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Tribune

WEEKLY EDITION, 1861.
CHICAGO TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Money Article and Review of the Week.

Trains Departing. | Time of Departure. | Trains Arriving. | Time of Arrival.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.
8.00 a. m. | Day Express | 12.30 p. m.
4.00 p. m. | Night Express | 11.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m. | Mail | 4.00 p. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.
8.00 a. m. | Day Express | 12.30 p. m.
4.00 p. m. | Night Express | 11.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m. | Mail | 4.00 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND CHICAGO.
8.00 a. m. | Day Express | 12.30 p. m.
4.00 p. m. | Night Express | 11.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m. | Mail | 4.00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.
8.00 a. m. | Express | 12.00 a. m.
3.30 p. m. | Mail | 5.00 p. m.

BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.
8.00 a. m. | Express | 12.30 p. m.
4.00 p. m. | Mail | 5.00 p. m.

ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.
8.00 a. m. | Express | 5.00 p. m.
4.00 p. m. | Mail | 10.30 a. m.

NORTH AND WEST.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.
8.30 a. m. | Express | 5.45 p. m.
4.15 p. m. | Mail | 1.00 p. m.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.
8.00 a. m. | Express | 12.30 p. m.
8.00 p. m. | Mail | 4.00 p. m.

MILWAUKEE.
8.00 a. m. | Express | 3.00 p. m.
5.00 p. m. | Mail | 10.30 a. m.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.
8.00 a. m. | Express | 5.00 p. m.
7.40 p. m. | Mail | 8.00 p. m.

The Philadelphia Infernal Machine.
[From the Philadelphia North American, 18th.]
Yesterday two Swedes or Norwegians have fraudulently imposed themselves by a remarkable capture. They might have made it before, but having a "sure thing of it," the capture was postponed until not only the nest and eggs, but the young birds might also fall into the snare. The capture in question was made at half-past 12 o'clock on Thursday night, by the berber police under the direction of Lieutenant Egan.

To start from the beginning of the narrative, whispers have been current in the upper wards for some days past, that an apparatus was being constructed by some traitors, embracing within its capacity all sorts of destruction, from the blowing up of a frigate to the burning of a navy yard. The police for some time past have had a clue to the matter, and respectfully asked their informants, if in the appearance of themselves, there was anything indicative of verdancy. It went on for some time, until Lieut. Egan concluded that among so dense a volume of smoke their must be some fire. He, therefore, directed his men to watch for something in the way of a floating infernal machine, an apparatus described to him somewhat as a resemblance to something between a cast-iron stove and the sugar steamer constructed in Baltimore by Ross Winans.

The sensibilities of the men resulted in success in the grey of yesterday morning, though whether or not the officers have not found a nature's nest, with five sorrel colts in it, is yet uncertain. The officers arrested two men, who were rowing down the river past South street wharf, a skiff in tow with pig iron in it. The men were behaving suspiciously, and the officers rowed out to them and arrested, and although success met their progress. The infernal machine of which they were in charge was attached to the skiff. The apparatus floats nearly submerged, and being constructed of so much iron that of a ton's weight only a slight portion of its convexity above the surface. The prize was brought to shore by the officers, who felt as lightly as the young lady in the coal oil district, when her father "struck fire" in his back yard. The officers towed the machine to Noble street wharf, reaching that point about two o'clock in the morning. The men were so elated at the capture of the apparatus as to be almost speechless, and spread the tidings with such effect that soon after daylight not less than a thousand people had gathered to see the sight.

Before going further, however, it is proper to add that the machine is not a novelty. It was recognized as an apparatus built in this city during the year 1854, by a Frenchman of Methodistophenical proclivities named Count de Villeroy, with money said to have been provided by a relative of Stephen Girard. It had also been seen by a number respect at Hancock, at Magone Hook, at New Castle, and other places. At any other time than the present nothing would be said about it, but the fact exists. The owner was desirous of selling his invention to the government, for the use of which reason had his own government failed to see any utility in the matter. At the present time, however, a floating infernal machine is an object of just suspicion, and the persons in whose custody it was found are now themselves in custody.

We went up to the wharf when it was still lying at last accounts. With the appearance of the concern we were considerably impressed. Imagine a twenty foot section of a steam boiler, standing up on its ends like a huge cigar, with a propeller at one end to give it motion, and you will protect it from contact with external objects. Add a fair idea to that of the appearance of the whole affair. The entire concern is entirely submerged. It has a "man hole" near the forward end, over which fits a cover of the same description, fitting so tightly as to exclude air, and secured in position by very powerful screws. Along the back of the monster—looking at it in the light—are two rows of glass bulls' eyes admitting light to the interior, being a section of an enormous conger eel. To enter it you were permitted opportunity by the pulling off of the cover. We did not enter, we made ourselves, like a certain grocer on the 4th of July, as small as possible, and squeezed ourself into the "man hole." The diameter of the apparatus is about four feet. Getting out again was a difficult position without much discomfort. We saw the working of the whole affair. Inside the cash, as it were, were the opening of the valves, the machinery for working the same, while handles project for working the fins that propel the machine like a fish, or the wheel at the end which gives it additional momentum.

This was the whole affair, but nothing remained but to complete the materials for this affair by testing the fish from which the model it was taken. The names of these parasites are Alex. Rhodes, (a native of France, 19 yrs old) and Peter Paulsen, (a native of Norway, 20 yrs old) his junior. These men declared that the apparatus was not an infernal machine. They said it was simply an invention to facilitate submarine navigation, for the purposes of peace. It has been lying for five months at the Navy Yard, and they succeeded in getting it out of the Navy Yard in hopes that delay might lead to permission for another test of its merits, and a purchase by the government. They say Villeroy could remain in it under water for three hours at a time, could move its pinions, and that while under water it could be used for all the purposes of a diving bell. The Villeroy could

A Northern made Sailor and Unionist.

MORE ABOUT WM. H. RUSSELL.—Wm. H. Russell is making a record for himself. John Forsyth, of the Mobile *Register*, writes to his paper from Montgomery as follows:

"W. H. Russell, the famous Indian and Crimean correspondent of the London *Times*, is here. He is, of course, reserved in the expression of his opinions. But enough has leaked out in his interview with the gentlemen of Savannah and Charleston, and the planters who have entertained him and exhibited to them the plantation in the vicinity of those two cities, to show that he is the same to the true type of the Anglo-Saxon race, as distinguished from the whistling and puritanical cattle of negroisation of the North. Instead of going to make a war of decimation against us, Mr. Russell goes hence to Pensacola, and thence to Mobile and New Orleans, and will commend him to the hospitalities of our people as a cultivated English gentleman who has declined and himself by his talents and entertainments."

A SOLDIERLY ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—An incident is mentioned in connection with the encampment of the First New Jersey Regiment, near Meridan Hill, which is alike honorable to all concerned. A party from this regiment called upon Hon. Mr. Dickey, an old lady, who has a vegetable garden near by, and solicited the Northern Liberties Market, and asked her for some onions and other vegetables for a sick companion, which she freely gave them, asking no pay. The next day the lady received from the soldiers a basket of strawberries, which she says was worth more than money. Those who remember how the measure of meal of the widow Zarephath was never allowed to be empty, after her gift to the wayfaring prophet when hungry, will readily come to the conclusion that the gift of old Mrs. Dickey by the same spirit, will never lack the cary and the later rain to give verdure to her field and replenish her stores abundantly.—*National Intelligencer.*

BRECKINRIDGE ANSWERED.—The *Louisville Journal* tells a good story of Vice President Breckinridge. He was making a speech, it appears, in Bowling Green, the other day, in which he assailed the Republicans, and drew a glowing picture of the evils of the country. Pausing a moment, he then exclaimed: "And who is guilty of bringing about this terrible condition of affairs?" This interrogatory was answered by cries of the unionists present. "You, sir!" "Warren County charges you with it!" Whether Mr. Breckinridge continued his speech we are not informed.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
NO. 39 HARRIET STREET, CHICAGO,
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished at the
Shortest Notice and Lowest Prices.
New and Beautiful Stencils
KEPT CONSTANTLY PAINTING.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS
32 inches to 72 inches wide.
We are prepared to receive orders for
BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
BAG MANUFACTORY.
BARR, ARNOLD & CO., 56 Front Street, New York,
Bags of Every Description.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.
NO. 8 SOUTH WATER STREET.
STAMPED GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and
FLOUR—Extra Quantum and Extra, prepaid to
GRAIN—Two or Three Bushel
Orders promptly filled and the articles warranted in our
line. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAMAN.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
WALLACE & HOLMES,
(Successors to Hall & Wallace),
Have constantly on hand a well selected Stock of
Hard and Soft Wood,
LUMBER, LATH, DOORS, SASHES & MOULDING
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
And are the Sole Agents for Lockport, Thacher and White Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. They are also prepared to do a general Forwarding and Commission business, and will attend to the purchasing and shipping of Grain, Flour, &c., to any part of the country.
Office and Yard, foot of Canal street, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
JAMES McCAMMON,
Canal Street, Cor. Madison and Washington Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Would respectfully call the attention of Builders and others to his large and well assorted stock of Lumber, Lath, Pickets, Shingles, &c., which he will sell at the lowest market rates. Orders promptly attended to, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of charge. Also, Agent for the Lake Superior Piling, which he will furnish to order in the best manner at the shortest notice. Also, Agent for the Lockport Piling, which he will furnish to order in the best manner at the shortest notice. Also, Agent for the Lockport Piling, which he will furnish to order in the best manner at the shortest notice.
GOVERNOR VALVES,
For steam, water, oil, gas, &c., manufactured by the Governor Valve Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Send for circular.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

Lightning Rods.

LIGHTNING RODS—New and Improved Rods of Copper and Iron, Conductors, Points, Insulators, &c., constantly on hand and for sale by
E. A. ZADIG,
No. 9 Lake street.
LIGHTNING RODS AT THE
Old Stand, 8 Lake street, Tin and Copper
Shop of
E. A. ZADIG.
Orders promptly attended to. Shop, 9 Lake street.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE
HARD RUBBER RICO'S TRUSS,

Wholesale Houses.

BABCOCK & PECK,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign, Domestic and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
No. 39 Lake street, Chicago.

DRY GOODS
HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
No. 39 Lake Street, Chicago.

LEATHER
AND
SHOE FINDINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, well known
PATENT CALF,
OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF,
SPLITS,
SOLE LEATHER, best quality
Calf Kid, Morocco,
ENGLISH LASTING,
SATIN FRANCAIS,
Silk and Cotton Congress Gorings,
SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c.,
ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 39 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large and complete stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and approved short time buyers. Merchants' Parcels Packed with care to all parts of the country.

YARD, GILLMORE & CO.,
JAYNE'S HARMIN BUILDING,
Nos. 417 Chestnut and 414 Jayne Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have opened their Spring Importation of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Dress Goods in Great Variety,
WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &C.,
Which they will sell at the Lowest Eastern Prices.
CALL AND SEE

Dawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 20 LAKE STREET.....NO. 20
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our large and well assorted stock of goods, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from the Eastern Manufacturers, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest market rates. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Manufacturers of the above description, which we are prepared to sell by CASE and package PAYING CASH or approved short time paper.
We will furnish Goods at the lowest rates.
DAWSON & BARTLETT.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.
1861.....A Card.....1861.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & TALE,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
No.....LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.....
Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive stock of goods in the above lines, which they are prepared to sell on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Paper.
Prompt and careful attention given to orders.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & TALE.

14 & 16....STATE STREET.....16 & 18

C. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock of
GROCERIES,
Fish, Wooden Ware,
DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c.
C. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18....STATE STREET.....16 & 18

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
68 — Lake Street — 68
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
TIN PLATE,
IRON,
ANVILS,
BELLOWS,
VICES,
IMITATION SPIKES,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
HORSE NAILS,
SHEET IRON,
TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES,
BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
SAD IRONS.
Corner of State and Lake sts.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
BATES, WILLIAMS & CO.,
20 & 22....Lake Street, Chicago....20 & 22,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.
OUR SPRING STOCK
IS THE LARGEST AND BEST COMPLETE
In the City, which we will sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
97 Lake St....42 Wabash Ave.,
Continuing to the patrons of the Store, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
So far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We are now AT WHOLESALE SELLING
Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,
Unprecedented in
PURCHASES, DELIVERIES AND REAL VALUE.
Timed for those for
Actions rather than Words,
And we offer Goods at a CUT of half what
Others Ask for Them.

1861 SPRING TRADE 1861
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
26 and 28 Lake street, Chicago,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold at
25 Per Cent Below Eastern Prices.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
276 Lake Street, Chicago.
Having purchased the entire Stock of Hardware, Tin Plate, &c., of the Terry Hardware Manufacturing Co., at the Terry Hardware Manufacturing Co., at the Terry Hardware Manufacturing Co., at

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

THE CITY.

Mr. Lincoln's Visit to Chicago.—We are informed that Mr. Lincoln will leave Springfield on Tuesday next, and arrive in Chicago in the afternoon of that day. He will remain here until Wednesday morning, when he will proceed to Ottawa, where there will be a mass meeting addressed by him and Senator Douglas.

Mr. Lincoln will be met at the State line by a committee of citizens, and escorted to the city. The Board of Trade Battalion will act as escort of honor, and the Mayor and Common Council will receive him at the Tremont House.

It would be useless to suppress the rumors from various quarters that Gen. Banks of Massachusetts, in the Department of the Cumberland, and the Quartermaster, have been appointed three days' pecuniary compensation, located in the most favorable season of the year, and it is too much to expect that these, however zealous their intentions, will succeed. Judge Douglas only opened by years of service in the camp, and the least. Many of the complaints against our gallant but inexperienced officers are of this character and escape, and time will bring the remedy.

But there are points left indefinite and faults less venial, from which even more serious and well grounded complaint has grown, which have been fertile in serious inconvenience and suffering to our volunteers. Under such management as that of that which has been brought to our notice, the mortality bills of the camps would, in the course of the war, exceed those of the battle-fields; disastrous as these might be.

We desire to look at the matter in its sole aspect as concerns our volunteers, and their health and comfort. They were gathered hastily from their homes, half clad, ill, or not at all equipped for camp life. It would seem obvious, that unless troops thus made up, were from the urgency of the call ordered to a certain point, irrespective of its fitness, their location should be fixed where their equipment and induction into soldier's life and duty might go forward under circumstances every way the most favorable. There were both these classes of calls made upon our Chicago troops. In the one case, the urgent demand for the occupancy of Cairo and Big Muddy by our forces, threw forward, into active service, men fresh from civil life, half-armed, ill unclothed, and as yet without uniforms. From this duty no one shrank, though it has proven a severe one. The other call was to a rendezvous. Originally and with abundant good reasons, as we still think, there were two places of rendezvous fixed upon, Springfield and Chicago. If there were sufficient grounds for the change made in constituting Camp Yates the sole rendezvous, and giving to Springfield the entire Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, we fail to see this reason, or rather fail to find any other reason, than an intentional discrimination against Chicago.

With this we nevertheless should no fault, were it not that the result has given an abundance of camp abuses, and abundance of suffering and verbalism of our volunteers. Happily the worst is past. Sad as Cairo has been, the testimony of our volunteers leaves Camp Yates but a small margin for preference. The worst is past, but its experiences should be useful, they will certainly be remembered by the sufferers. In our view, much of this was incident to throwing such a force of ill provided volunteers upon the resources of any inland place like Springfield, however well disposed, and as patriotic as Illinois; and we do not need to be assured its citizens were. The entire body of troops would have scarcely a ripple in our metropolitan life, and if in camp in the neighborhood of our city, it could have promptly filled every camp demand, while competition among our merchants would have kept down extortion.

We urge it as a mistake and a blunder, to call it no worse, that ill-provided raw troops from Northern Illinois were carried to Springfield when Camp Yates of old Mexican memories